Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL. VII.] TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1807. [No. 2021.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Has received by the ship William and John, from Liverpool,
FALL GOODS.
October 24. d

WANTED
A middle aged woman, capable of managing a house. To one of good character liberal wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.
Sept. 9. d

FOR SALE,
A Likely Negro Girl, about 16 years of age accustomed to the care of children and cleaning a house.
Apply to the PRINTER.
Nov. 7. d.

TO RENT,
and possession given on the 14th of Novemb next,
The three story Brick House
On the corner of King and Columbia-streets, now occupied by Mr. *John Roberts*.——For terms apply to Col. GEORGE DENEALE, living next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,
City of Washington, Oct. 20. tf

JAMES SANDERSON,
Offers for sale very low,
25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
5 pipes Cogniac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton
And as usual
A general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.
October 12. d

BRYAN HAMPSON
HAS FOR SALE.
10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
50 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Teneriffe
15 do. Malaga
} WINES.
15 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5 hhds. 3d proof Antigua rum
12 do. first quality molasses
6 do. green copperas
2 do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper
10 chests young hyson
10 do. hyson skin
5 do. imperial
} TEAS
100 bags green coffee
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
30 do. raisins
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre
A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.
At all times he has the first quality flour for family use on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.
Aug. 31 d

NOTICE.

THOSE who have claims upon the estate of *William Oxley*, an insolvent debtor, are hereby required to bring in and exhibit the same to the Trustee on or before the 10th day of December next.

N. Fitzhugh.

Nov. 10.

On the 15th of December next,
I propose to make a dividend of such of the money's belonging to the estate of *W. Oxley* an insolvent debtor as have come to my hands-The creditors of that estate will therefore be pleased on that day to attend at my office to receive their respective dividends.

Thomas Swann, *Trustee.*
Nov. 10 dt15D.

Freight wanted

For Brig IZETTE,
JOHN BARNES, Master;
Burthen eighteen hundred barrels or two hundred and sixty hogsheads.
Also, for sale on board said Brig,
45,000 feet of Lumber,
New-England Rum,
Potatoes and Oars.
Apply to
William Yeaton.
November 2, d.

Wanted to Purchase,
A *NEGRO MAN* from 18 to 25 years of age; for whom a liberal price will be given.
Apply to
John Gadsby.
November 19. d

COFFEE.

5000lb. good *COFFEE,*
50lb. *NUTMEGS,*
With as usual, a general assortment of WINES, LIQUORS and GROCERIES, for sale on reasonable terms by
Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax streets.
October 30.

LANDING THIS DAY,
FROM ON BOARD THE SCHOONER
FAIR-PLAY,
AND FOR SALE,
75 hhds 15 tierces and 16 barrels of first quality Sugars
33 hogsheads and a few tierces of retailing Molasses.
Apply to
Mordecai Miller.
October 31. d

LANDING
From the schooner Freigher, captain Thomas, from Portland and for sale by
Lawrason & Fowle;
40,000 feet lumber,
100 bbls. New England rum,
50 boxes mould candles,
100 sides soal leather,
50 quintals cod fish,
IN STORE,
5 tons St. Petersbug clean hemp,
3 bales plains,
2 do. Kendal cottons,
100 doz. English sewing twine,
1500 sides red soal leather,
10 chests young hyson tea,
20 pipes Holland gin,
6 do. Bordeaux bandy,
6 hhds. New England rum,
300 boxes brown soap,
50 do. mould candles,
50 do. chocolate,
30 do. Havanna sugar,
Hogsheads and barrels retailing sugar,
Half barrel and keds beef,
30 barrels and half barrels mackerel,
2 trunks coarse and fine shoes.
November 21.

Public Sale.

In pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the capitol in Richmond, March 5, 1807, will be sold, on the premises on THURSDAY, the 26th instant at half past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to the highest bidder for cash

A House & Lot—*Also,* an unimproved Lot, situated on the north side of Duke street, between Columbus & Alfred-strects—the property of Amos Alexander.

Cuthbert Powell,
Phineas Janney,
Thomas Janney.
} Com'rs.

November 2,

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscribers of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained, from the orphan's court of said county, letters testamentory on the estate of Susanna Hamilton, late of the county aforesaid, deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 30th day of April next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate; and those indebted thereto are requested to make immeditae payment.—Given under our hands this 30th day of October, 1807.

Andrew Jamieson,
Rich'd. Weightman,
} Ex's.

October 30 co8w.

TEN PIPES
Choice Cognac Brandy,
8 hhds. West-India Rum,
10 qr. casks *L. P.* Teneriffe Wine,
16 casks Rice,
195 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,
For Sale by
Catlett and Fisk.
November 19. d

For Sale,
Two healthy likely Negro Girls,
ONE about 15 years of age, the other 12. Moreover, I wish to sell, or rent, on ground rent, my Lot on Duke street, in the town of Alexandria. The terms will be made known on application to Mr. N. C. Hunter, who is authorised to dispose of the property, or to

John Chapman Hunter.
Fairfax county, Nov. 18 d

Notice to *Hunters!*

HAVING sold the exclusive right of *hunting* and *shooting* on JONES's *Point*, to a company of gentlemen: I hereby prohibit all other persons whatever from using that privilege, without having first obtained their permission in writing.—As I have undertaken to guarantee the exclusive right as above, I shall prosecute whoever may be found disregarding this notice.

Josiah Browning.
November 21. d6t

Joseph H. Mandeville,
KING-STREET, NEAR THE RIVER,
Has for Sale,
Muscovado SUGAR in hhds. and bls. various qualities
Loaf and Lump do. in bbls.
200 barrels inspected HERRINGS
COFFEE in bags
MOLASSES in hhds.
Imperial
Old Hyson
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin and
Souchong
} TEAS
Port
Madeira
Claret
Sherry
Lisbon and
Malaga
} WINES
Cogniac and Spanish Brandy
Jamaica
Antigua
Windward Island and
New-England
} RUM
Rye Whiskey in barrels
Cherry Bounce in do.
Salt, coarse and fine
Pepper, Pimento, Snuff, Chewing Tobacco, Segars, Mould and Dipped Candles, Soap, Copperas, Madder, Wrapping Paper, Rice, Chocolate, Philadelphia Porter, Havanna Honey.

ALSO,
A constant supply of nice Flour for family use.
October 27. d

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond district, will be Sold, at public auction, on Tuesday the 15th day of December next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, that very valuable and delightful SEAT, in the county of Stafford, on the Rappahannock river, about six miles below Fredericksburg, called

TRAVELLER'S REST,

The residence of the late Mr. *Tho. Garnett* The terms of sale will be one fourth of the purchase money, and so much more as shall be sufficient to defray the costs of suit and expences attending the sale, in cash; one third of the residue payable when George Garnett shall attain his age of twenty-one years, with interest from the day of sale; one other third payable when Joseph Garnet; shall attain his age of twenty-one years, with like interest; one sixth, or a half of the remaining third, payable when Elizabeth W. Garnett shall attain her age of twenty-one years, or marry, with like interest; and the residue when the youngest daughter of the said Mr. Thomas Garnett deceased, shall attain her age of twenty-one years, or marry, with like interest; subject to the dower of the widow of the said Mr. Thomas Garnett, The interest on each payment to be paid annually, and no title to be made to the purchaser until the whole money is paid, the title being held as a security therefor.

Wm. Lovell, Ex'TR.
November 19. d4w.

For Charleston,

The Sloop
GEORGE,
Capt. Fowler;
Lying at Merchants wharf.—For freight or passage (having good accommodations) apply to the Master on board.
November 23. 3t*

☞ *A BALL.*

MR. GENERIS has the honor to inform the Gentlemen of Alexandria, that his first BALL will be on *THURSDAY* next, 26th instant. No gentleman permitted to dance in boots.
November 23. 8t

A French and English Gazette.
To Amateurs of the French Language.

WE are authorised to announce to the Public, and more especially to American Ladies and Gentlemen, (for whom this new establishment is adapted) that *L'Oracle*, a French and English Gazette, printed three times a week, in Charleston, South-Carolina, will be published daily on the first of January, 1808, in the city of New-York.

A book of subscription is opened at this Office and at Mr. *Gadsby's* Coffee-House.

Subscribers pay *Nine Dollars* per annum, and only *Eight Dollars*, if paid in advance.

The establishment will prove very beneficial both to Amateurs and Pupils of the French or English languages.

The Editor and Proprietor is Mr. Segrin, who is on his way from here to New-York, forming his correspondence.
November 23.

☞ Fall Goods.

JOSEPH JANNEY
Has received by the late arrivals, an extensive assortment of
FALL GOODS.
10th mo. 20, d6t 3tawtf

For Sale by the Subscribers,
Lisbon Carpeting for summer, of different qualities,
Bucellos and Carcavello Wines in quarter casks,
Window Glass of different sizes,
Mould Candles of a superior quality in small boxes,
Soft-shelled Almonds in bags,
A quantity of patent Iron Hollow ware.

R. T. Hooe & Co.
June 1. eo

MR. GENERIS
Has the pleasure to inform his Friends and the Public,
THAT he has commenced his *Practising Balls*, and will continue them as heretofore.

MR. GENERIS begs the parents who have children to be instructed, will please to send them as soon as possible, so as to give them an opportunity of improving sufficiently, as he intends to have an *Exhibition* at the conclusion of his school for their amusement which will serve to create ambition.
November 12. eo

THE SUBSCRIBER
Having withdrawn from the partnership of Horner and Pyles, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced and is now carrying on the *Wheelwright* and *Blacksmith's* business, on his own account, on Royal, a little below Prince street, and flatters himself that he shall be able to render general satisfaction, having sound and seasoned stuff, and excellent workmen:—these, with a determination to render every personal attention to the execution of his work, will he hopes secure him a portion of the public patronage.

John Horner, jun.
November 7 d15t

☞ Removal.

Rea and Taylor, *Coach-Makers,*
RETURN their sincere thanks for the liberal encouragement they have received since their commencing business in this town, and acquaint their friends and the public, that they have removed their manufactory to Fairfax street, opposite to Rickett's and Newton's brick buildings, in the large brick warehouse occupied by Janney and Irish, where they will endeavor to give general satisfaction to those who shall favor them with their commands.

Those gentlemen who may have carriages to repair, may rest assured they shall be protected from sun-shine or rain, and not in any manner be disappointed.

REA & TAYLOR.
November 17 d2t eo3t 2aw4w

From the RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

TRIAL
OF
COLONEL A. BURR.

Motion for Commitment.

EXAMINATION OF EVIDENCE.

MONDAY, October 5.

(Major Bruff's evidence continued.)

On this subject we had a good deal of conversation. I remarked on the folly to suppose John Randolph would consent to throw his property into the public stock, in order to have a scramble for a part of it. However, the general observed, that the object of the democrats was to produce a state of anarchy and confusion; to seize on the property of the federalists and divide it among themselves; and this too he told me with a very serious face. I will make one observation here: it is that these conversations which I had with the general, were at different times, and it is possible that I may not have classed them precisely in point of time; but I am certain that they did happen and nearly as I have stated; and if the general will be candid, he will acknowledge it.

[General *Wilkinson.* Indeed I will not.]

He said that Pennsylvania was convulsed by the democrats; yet they would not succeed in turning out M'Kean or introducing their arbitration system. I think that this ended the conversation. We got warm, and the general threw open the door and I walked out.

After dinner his orderly came for me again. I attended; was taken into his room and the door fastened. He assumed a milder manner, and assured me that the politics not only of the U. S. but of the executive had changed; that the difference between the present and former administration was merely in name; that parties were kept alive by the cunning, in order to help them to office or to keep them in; that the people mistook the character of Mr. Jefferson; that a want of energy was no part of it, but rather obstinacy. Here he observed that the French had not been enough attended to in the territorial appointments; that they were the natives, and the Americans were ungrateful intruders and now railed against a king and government which had raised them from ashes.

[Mr *Wirt.* To whom did he allude? A I considered that he pointed his remarks to Mr Austin particularly. It was the Spanish king and government to which I alluded.]

He then observed that governor Claiborne, a miserable thing or tool, had distributed the appointments in the lower country among his American followers & dependents, and had neglected the French for which he was execrated, despised and forsaken by every person of talents and honor, except by a Dr Watkins, who no doubt had some personal views. I observed that in the lower country the great body of the people were French; but that in the upper country there were more than two Americans for one Frenchman, and that the disproportion encreased daily by emigration, and would soon entitle us to elections. He replied. God forbid that you should ever see an election in Louisiana; and then observed that it was the intention of the government to depopulate that country, except the villages of St. Louis, St. Geneva and St. Charles, and a small district of country around each, merely sufficient to support them; that land would be offered to the inhabitants on the east side of the Mississippi, which if they refused to move to, they would be pushed over at the point of the bayonet, and that I should be employed in that business. As I found that my replies only irritated the general, and kept back the important communications, I therefore determined, when I could not acquiesce in sentiment with the general, I would endeavor to be silent till I got the *important secret.* But I found, I had already gone too far. The general appeared to be vexed and disappointed; threw open the door and I walked out.

The next morning his orderly came for me again. I attended; and we had another parlour conversation with closed doors.—He assumed a friendly manner, and begged me to recollect that it was sometime since I had left the Atlantic states; and assured me that public opinion had undergone a great change in favor of energetic governments and measures; that if I persisted in exploded notions, they would injure me with my government; that democratic notions produced licentiousness; and that the very existence of an army and democracy were incompatible; that republics were ungrateful; jealous of armies and military merit; and made no provision for the superannuated and worn-out officers, but who were left to starve. In these latter opinions I agreed with him. The general seemed pleased that I should assent to any of his opinions. He was now silent. While we walked the floor one or two turns, with his eyes down on the floor and seemed to be musing, he then observed that he was fertile in schemes, had made fortunes for many who did not then thank him for it. I smiled. He said "perhaps you think I had better have made my own fortune.—True; but I have now a *grand scheme* in contemplation, that will not only make my fortune, but the fortunes of all concerned"—he paused as if waiting for my answer; I was silent—had nothing to say; but wanted him to explain and go into the detail; after walking the floor several times, during which he appeared much agitated and vexed, he threw open the door and I walked out; with only this glimpse of the *secret* which he had so long been preparing me for.

[*Major Bruff's evidence to be continued.*]

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, *November* 10.

DEBATE on MR. G. W. CAMPBELL'S *motion to fill up the bill on the naval establishment.*

[CONTINUED.]

[*Mr. Randolph's speech concluded*]

"On the other hand it is impossible, for the legislature to foresee, in all its details, the necessary application of monies; and a reasonable discretion should be allowed to the proper executive department. The most proper way would perhaps be, not to enter into so many details; not to make specific appropriations for every distinct head of service, but to divide the general appropriation under a few general heads only, allowing thereby a sufficient latitude to the executive officers of the government but confining them strictly, in the expenditure undereach of those general heads, to the sum appropriated by law."

The two cases noticed by Mr. Gallatin, were the mingling or lumping of appropriations and the expenditure of money on objects authorised by law, but for which there was no appropriation. The present case not only embraced those two, but another, and much stronger case than any which Mr. Gallatin had imagined; *the expenditure of money not only without an appropriation, but upon objects not previously authorized by law.*

But Mr R said that it was asserted the articles were not paid for—that contracts only had been made for them. So much the worse. In point of principle there was no difference between contracting an illegal debt, and making an illegal disbursement of money. But in point of œconomy there was a great difference against the former If these articles had been bought with cash they would have cost less. Merchants all over the world looked to *profit.* Would they deliver upon contract to be paid some months hence, provided Congress approved, their salt petre, for instance, at a cash price; at a time too of imminent danger of war, and when every article of military equipment must be expected to rise enormously in value. He could not see in such a procedure (granting the fact to be so, of which, however, he doubted) a theme for eulogy on the economy of men in office, or any mark of promptitude to provide for the public defence, which could be done effectually by the legislature alone.

He put it to the candor of the gentleman from Maryland to say whether, if the president had pursued a different course, had met the public expectation and convened congress, he could not have found in the respect shewn by the executive for the laws, and the constitutional rights of that house, by a prompt recurrence to the only source of legitimate authority, a more ready and natural defence of his conduct than that which he had laboriously but fruitlessly taxed his ingenuity to produce. The gentleman's argument proved too much.

The more he magnified the danger of the crisis to justify an illegal and unconstitutional expenditure of the public money, the more clearly did he demonstrate the necessity of convening congress. But, sir, when the call for an immediate preparation to meet the emergency of the times is dinned into our ears, will any man pretend to say that such preparation has been made—that we are now prepared for war? Could any gentleman bring himself to believe that a few pounds of salt petre had put the nation in a posture of defence—or that we had any other preparation than that which stout and willing hearts afforded? The measures which had been taken were as far as respected the violation of the constitution and laws certainly efficient, but in relation to defence next to nothing. We were nearly in the same state of preparation now as two years ago when the non importation law, that *panacea* of political empyricism, came into vogue So late as the last session of congress the house had been told, by a gentleman from Massachusetts not now in his place, that this law had already done wonders—that until it had passed Great Britain would not listen to any proposition from our ministers, but no sooner was it enacted than her ears were opened and a disposition manifested to grant our demands. But a regular course of this nostrum had ended, as all quackery was sure to do, in an aggravation of the disease. The gentleman from Maryland had said something which he could not distinctly hear, concerning the Spanish minister. He hoped the gentleman did not consider him as an apologist of Spain or her minister. He had warned the house two years ago of the consequences of truckling to Spain, of the inevitable effect of such mean submissions on the conduct of other nations towards us. What then was prophecy is now history.

A fear had been expressed that if a reluctant assent were given to this bill, we should disappoint the hopes of the people. Mr R. said he *did* give a reluctant assent. Because it was a measure of defence? No because it was a half measure a mere make believe a tub to the political whale, something like the famous act for raising volunteers which had caused such confusion in our militia system, that in fact it could not be executed—because more especially the expence had been illegally incurred. But he would be the last to give a reluctant assent to vigorous and efficient measures originated in a constitutional way, which might be deemed essential to the national defence, or to the vindication of the national honor. If instead of waiting the slow return of the Revenge, Congress had been assembled immediately on the attack of the Chesapeake, to provide for the common defence, he would have given his warmest assent to any measures that could have been devised for retrieving the national honor. For if any thing was worth going to war for it was a nation's honor, since it is inseparable from a nation's safety.

Mr. *Quincy* deemed it his duty to assign his reasons for the vote he was about to give. The house would recollect, that in the course of proceeding which had taken place yesterday, this bill containing so many appropriations, and coming before the house under such peculiar circumstances, and a motion being made for the committee to rise, he had assumed the parliamentary right of asking of the organ of the house, a few questions, in order to ascertain the particular objects of these appropriations—whether the amount of appropriations in the bill covered the whole extent of military stores mentioned in the president's message, as having been purchased, and whether they extended over all the expenditures which had been made? He had conceived that all the questions he had asked, were relevant to the subject, and such as he had a right to ask: he had expressed no disapprobation of the appropriation or the expenditure which produced it, but merely asked for information. There was no gentleman of the committee of ways and means who pretended to illuminate the subject; on the contrary, not a collateral remark had been made. It had been said that he wished to overthrow the bill. Being placed in this situation he deemed it his duty to add a few remarks to shew what were the real objects of his enquiries.

He laid it down as a principle, and he called on gentlemen to contradict it, that this was a particular case on our records; unprecedented as he believed —— The gentleman from Virginia had anticipated his ideas on the subject; that though under former appropriations there had been misappropriations, there had been no instance in which there was not a previous appropriation. This was a new case; a leading case, for which there was no precedent. He wished to know its particular circumstances, how the faith and honor of the nation was pledged, and how it had been done? He thought he had a right to ask this. He made the enquiry for another reason; in all cases under the former administration, although misappropriations had been made, the whole procedure had been avowed; always appeared on the records, from reports of the committees, or from some representation to the house. As an evidence of this Mr. Q referred to a report of a committee made on the 22d May, 1794; in which the committee expressly said,

"It has occasionally happened, that the omission or delay of appropriations by law renders it impossible to satisfy, in regular course, demands upon the treasury, which have been incurred pursuant to law, and the satisfying of which is essential to the public service.

"In such cases, the course has been for the secretary of the treasury to request informal advances by the banks to the persons to whom the payments are to be made, to be reimbursed when provision is made by law. The account of such advances are distinct from that of the treasurer, and the advances are reimbursed, when provision is made by law, by warrants upon the treasurer."

If that administration were now in power, and the principles now prevailing, which were then justified, he would have given them his sanction, because the course was obvious. But in the report of the committee of investigation made to the house in 1802, this proceeding had been declared irregular; and the secretary of the navy in his letter to that committee, had expressly made representations of various errors in the treasury department, in applications of money. This being the case, was it not proper that the house should understand the mode in which this had been done? Whether any money had been drawn out of the treasury, and how got at? Mr. Q. had meant to cast no imputation on the bill. There were two things to be considered; one, the correctness of the end, the other, the correctness of the means to that end. He believed it had been proper, under all circumstances, for the executive to take measures for providing those means; but did it follow that the house should authorize them without information on the subject? They should know the particulars: they should ask for them. Did the house know any thing about it? No. The gentleman from Maryland who had just spoke had stated that no money had been actually paid; and yet the secretary of the navy states explicitly "We have consequently *purchased* all that has been offered for sale at a reasonable price." What payment had been made for the purchase he should like to know.

Mr. Q. said he had no objection to the object of the bill; but wished to be enabled to give his full and perfect approbation to the measure. At present he could only give a half way assent; but could not say the whole course had been correct. If any reflection were cast on this occasion, it should be on the committee who had reported the bill.

[*Debate to be continued.*]

From the N. Y. Evening Post,

THOUGHTS ON OUR AFFAIRS WITH ENGLAND.

We are told in the morning papers of yesterday, that capt Crocker, who is just arrived from Liverpool, which he left on the 29th of September, brings intelligence that no apprehensions were entertained at that place, when he left it, of a rupture with the United States. We cannot, however, think that this opinion of an individual is to be set against the uniform language of the English prints which we have so lately seen. There is too much reason to fear that a hostile disposition in that country towards this, is breeding daily, and unless judicious measures are immediately adopted here, it may terminate in the most distroyous consequences.

In this alarming crisis of affairs, it would be flinching from our duty, not to speak out what we think of our present circumstances and future prospects, and if blame there is, it would be remiss and culpable not to point the public attention towards the quarter where it originates. These motives are rendered imperious by the news just received from France.

We are told through the medium of the ministerial print, that it rests entirely with Great Britain, whether there shall be peace or war. Is it then meant that our government have sent their *ultimatum*, and is that *ultimatum* what we have so often heard that not only satisfaction shall be made for the attack on the Chesapeake, but that G. Britain shall yield by treaty, the right of search for her seamen on board our merchant ships? The affair of the Chesapeake has been improperly confounded by the advocate of the administration, with the rejection of the treaty and the right of searching merchant vessels for English sailors; but they ought to be kept distinct.

With regard to the former, it has always been our opinion, and is so yet, that it required only a fair and proper statement of the injury done our national sovereignty

to obtain a disavowal of the act and all proper and reasonable satisfaction for the outrage. We not only know that the search of *national* ships is in violation of every principle of sovereignty; but such pretensions on the part of Great Britain, have been expressly disavowed by her statesmen in the house of commons; by the king's advocate, sir John Nicoll, in an official opinion, and lord Grenville, in his correspondence with our minister, when such right was denied on our part, did not offer to maintain it. If in this, however, we are mistaken, and Great Britain should insist on the extravagant doctrines now advanced by some periodical writers in her metropolis (at the head of which stands Cobbet) namely, that *between nations might constitutes right*, and that she, having conquered the ocean as Bonaparte has the land, it is her prerogative to prescribe the terms on which every flag shall navigate the seas, then we say openly, we are bound to resist it at every hazard and every sacrifice short of existence itself.

As to the provocation for the attack on the Chesapeake, which is pretended to have been given by our harboring deserters from English ships of war, although we have more than once already expressed our opinion, yet as it comes in our way we shall do it again. We say then, that however, we might as a matter of mere courtesy refuse to receive deserters from a British ship of war, yet that there is no obligation on us to do so by any known law of nations. We are bound by the law of nations to afford accommodation and succor, whenever we can do so without injury to ourselves, to the fleet of any foreign power coming into our harbors; but we are not bound to take care, directly or indirectly, that their sailors shall perform their duty or remain true to their engagements. If they desert and come ashore, I know of no law which compels us to hunt them up, or even to seize them and send them back again. Still less are we under any obligation to permit a British press gang to land and scour our streets and search our houses for their deserters. To do so would in them be a violation of our territorial sovereignty, that could under no circumstances be endured while we retain our independence; and it is equally a violation of our territorial sovereignty for them to board one of our national ships for a similar purpose. If indeed the two nations can come to an agreement on this point, that deserters from each shall be delivered up on demand, wherever found, that is quite another thing. It will hardly be pretended that desertion is a greater injury done to society than forgery and even murder itself—and yet the insertion of a similar article with respect to murderers and forgers in the former treaty, affords a very strong presumption that it was the understanding of both parties that without such express stipulation there would have existed no such obligation. But, we stop not here. It is a fact, which we are able to state from high authority, that this very article in our treaty forbidding either nation to shelter criminals of the above description, met with a very serious opposition from some British statesmen of eminence; on the principle that it was an infringement of their favorite theory, that British law confers "*universal emancipation*," purifying from all crime and sanctifying whoever and whatever puts his foot on its soil. Hear the glowing and immortal language of one of her bar orators—— "I speak in the spirit of the British law, which makes liberty commensurate with and inseparable from British soil; which proclaims even to the *stranger and sojourner*, the moment he sets his foot upon British earth, that the ground on which he treads is holy, and consecrated by the genius of *universal emancipation*. No matter in what language his doom may have been pronounced——no matter what complexion incompatible with freedom, an Indian or an African sun may have burnt upon him——no matter in what disastrous battle his liberty may have been cloven down——no matter with what solemnities he may have been devoted on the altars of slavery; the first moment he touches the *sacred* soil of Britain, the altar and the God sink together in the dust; his soul walks abroad in her own majesty; his body swells beyond the measure of his chains, that burst from around him, and he stands redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled, by the irresistible genius of *universal emancipation*."

And what American, after this, will basely say, that the soil of his native country is less commensurate with liberty, is less privileged, less sacred than the soil of Great Britain? We trust in God there is not one. And we appeal to the candor of our British opponents themselves, if they can, with any color of consistency, wish or endeavor to impose upon us the humiliating, the degenerate, the ignominious doctrine that has sometimes been advanced in the course of the present controversy? If they once allow us to be an independent nation equally with themselves, they must, of course, concede that our sovereignty is equally unapproachable and hallowed with their own. Upon the whole, and reviewing the subject in every possible light: We have the most perfect conviction that Great Britain will not be disposed to drive us into war by defending in any shape the late regretted event.

With regard to the right to search for her seamen on board our merchant vessels, we cannot, I fear, flatter ourselves that Great-Britain will give it up. But the manner of its exercise, and the extent to which it may be carried, and the limits within which it ought to be restrained; this is a proper subject of negociation: and if not capable of being adjusted to the entire satisfaction of both parties, might unquestionably be at least so modified by treaty, as to be less obnoxious to us, and left equally satisfactory to them.

Curran's Speeches.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24.

Dispatches have, we understand, been received from Mr. Monroe, dated Sept. 16th. These advise that Mr Monroe had on the 7th of Sept. presented a note to Mr Canning to which no answer had been given on the 16th.

[*Nat. Intelligencer.*]

Loss of British Transport.

Arrived at Salem on Friday last the ship Marquis de Someruelos, captain Russell, from Petersburgh, from whom we have received the following information: Left at Cronstadt, September 16, ships Susan, Townsend, Salem; Susan, Delano, New York; Fairweather, Smart, Portland; Rufus, Marrin, Boston; Pique, Philadelphia; brig Rover, Cavandish, Salem, performing quarantine. At Elsineur, Sept. 20, ships Brutus, Goodridge, Weathersfield; James, Skinner, Philadelphia; Othello, Kempton, New York; Edwin, Lowell, Newburyport; brig Catherine, Harriden, Salem; ship Aurora, Rand, Newburyport, at Copenhagen, bound home; brig Regeneration, Ray, Portsmouth, for Lisbon, sailed same day.—Spoke, lat. 47 30, N. long. 38 30, W. ship Brutus. 16 days from Cork for Philadelphia. October 28, lat. 47, N long. 41, W. fell in with a boat having on board twenty one living persons, among whom were a woman and child, apparently in a distressed situation. After some conversation I took them on board, and from the most intelligent was informed that they sailed from Monte Video on the 9th of August, in the ship Alexander, captain Richard Howard, an English transport ship No. 421. That they sailed under convoy of the frigate Unicorn and Thisby sloop of war. There were about 110 persons on board the Alexander—that on the 20th of October, the ship being in a very leaky situation, they were under the necessity of carrying short sail, by which means they lost the convoy; and on the second the leak increased to such a degree, that with both pumps going and bailing at the hatchways, they could not keep her free. The captain thought it advisable to quit the ship, and took the small boat for his preservation, and rowed round the ship several times. Meantime the long boat was got ready and hoisted out, but unfortunately bilged in going over the ship's side. Thirteen sailors, thirteen soldiers, one woman and child, however, kept in the boat and found means to keep her from sinking.

They had not got far off when the ship seemingly blew up and foundered immediately. This was about 10 o'clock P M. They afterwards spoke the captain in a small boat, who told them to steer N E and N E by N. as that course would carry them near the coast of England, from which he said they were but a short distance. They had only four biscuits in the boat, three gallons of spirits and one pound of raisins. That they had been in the boat six days, during which seven soldiers died for want, (two of which lay dead in the boat when she came along-side.) That they had cut up one man and eat part of his flesh—some remaining in the boat when they saw the ship, but on seeing her, they threw it overboard. Finding this to be the case humanity claimed my assistance, and as the ship Brutus was still in sight, (not being over stocked with provisions myself for so large a number) I thought it prudent to make a signal and lay by till she came up. At 1 P M the Brutus came up and spoke: I informed the captain of the circumstance, and wished him to take part of the people on board—He answered in the affirmative saying he would take 8 of them, his provisions were not sufficient to provide for any more, accordingly I sent them on board, with liberty (if he chose) to take in the boat it being a very fine one. He took the boat on board From what these people observe, it appears that their ship foundered between the 39th and 40th N. lat.

The following persons were saved and have arrived at Salem in the above ship. James Jenkins, boatswain; Peter Esburg, carpenter's mate; Larrus Jonsby; John Eskins; John Hall, John Fairo; Thomas Crauswans; William Northrop; Charles Elliott; Charles Berge; John Jewly; Joens Evans and her child. The following are the names of seven other women, who were lost in the ship. W. Wilson, wife of adjutant Wilson, of the 87th regiment; miss Wilson, her daughter; Mrs. Buchanan, wife of the quarter master; Mrs. Johnson, widow of an officer of the 5th regiment; Mrs. Grant, wife of serjeant Grant; Mrs. Cunningham, wife of the corporal; and one other, not recollected, and seven children—among those remaining in the ship when she sunk were the chief mate, and six seamen, the remainder being wounded and invalids —— The boatswain states he was on board the ship when she went down—he was engaged at the request of the mate in clearing the stern boat, in hopes to take the ladies out at the cabin windows, but the ship went down immediately, and he fortunately by great exertions, reached the long boat. Spoke, on the Grand Bank, lat. 44, 36, N. the schooner Polly, of Plymouth, with 2000 fish on board. November 11, lat. 42, N. long. 67, W. brig Nancy, Giles, from Wiscasset for Barbados, 2 days out.

Extract of a letter from Nathaniel Pryor, to gen. Clarke, Indian Agent, dated St. Louis, 16th October, 1807.

[CONCLUDED.]

We were then told that we should proceed no further, we should stay and trade with them. Lisa had told them it was our *intention* to remain, &c. &c together with various other things expressive of their determination to detain us. They first seized the cable of Chouteau's barge, as *his* contained merchandize, and had the soldiers to defend it, with whom they were no doubt unwilling to provoke a contest, until they should have the other completely in their power. Having their hands there, the moment they attacked the barge, they made signals that I might go on. Choteau hoped he was not to be abandoned in so dangerous a situation. I replied "make them an offer" He and a number of his men were previously gone on the beach, in order to show an advance of confidence; but these unconscionable rascals appeared to rise in their demands, in proportion as they found their victims within their reach. He at length did make them an offer, which, had they not been determined on plunder and blood, ought to have satisfied them. He proposed to leave the half of his goods with a man to trade there,

The chief of the upper village also had refused to attend the council below, now came on board, & desired by gestures, which were readily understood, that the Mandane might go on shore with him. On my peremptory refusal to suffer this, he retreated as hastily as he had entered.

Mr. Choteau and several of his men were still on the beach. Dorion continued in conference. A demand was instantly made of *all* the arms and ammunition. The chief to whom I had given the medal, threw it upon the ground, and one of the men was struck down with the but end of a gun. The Indians now raised a general whoop, and as they retired to the willows, fired on the men on the beach, as well as on both boats in the same instant. I had reserved my fire, and was so fortunate as to reach them with a well directed volley of swivels, blunderbusses, and small arms, before they sheltered themselves behind a young growth of willows, at the distance of about sixty yards.

Here they were rather concealed than defended, and as it would have been madness to leave the boats, of which the savages would have taken the immediate possession, we continued the fight for about a quarter of an hour, when finding that they were greatly superior in numbers, I ordered a retreat. My boat was put off with greater ease than Choteau's He stuck on a sand bar, through which his men were obliged to drag the barge, while exposed to the continued fire of the enemy.

To my inexpressible satisfaction he at length surmounted difficulties, which had nearly proved fatal to the whole party.

We again floated in a narrow rapid current, and continued a retreating combat, from both sides of the river, for about an hour. It was sunset, and the pursuit was at length checked by the death of one of their Sieux leaders.

He had been in my boat, and was afterwards known by a white bandage, which he wore about his head. With about 40 men he was endeavoring to meet us, at a point projecting into the stream, when he received a ball, which was aimed particularly at him, and appeared to expire in a moment on the beach. His partizans gathered about him and we saw no more of them.

During the rapid succession of these events I had no leisure to see into the situation of men.

As soon as we imagined ourselves free from pursuit, we lashed our boats together, and examined their wounds,

Of my own men none were killed; my hunter's leg was broken; one of the soldiers had a ball through the fleshy part of his leg, and a second was wounded in the hip and arm.

Mr. Choteau was far less fortunate; he had one man killed on the beach, one in a peroque which accompanied his barge, one on board the barge and another mortally wounded, who died 9 days afterwards. Six other of his men were badly wounded, but have since recovered.

This miscarriage is a most unhappy affair. The Mandane is now at the camp, and will be supplied with whatever he may reasonably want, until the orders of the government may be known respecting him.

Altho' Jesseaume, the Mandane interpreter, was of my party, he had quarrelled with his chief and was on board Chotcau's boat I am sorry to say that he has been badly wounded in the thigh and shoulder; Mr. Bates has ordered him medical attendance in St Louis, as the surgeon of the garrison has been of late too ill to attend to his duties

After our retreat I felt so sensibly the necessity of obeying the orders of the government, with respect to this expedition, that I proposed to the Mandane that he should accompany me thro' by land. The distance was only about three days march, and by leaving the river, and pursuing an unfrequented route through the prairies, I hoped to reach the Mandane lodges undiscovered by the Ricaras The chief declined this project, alledging the impossibility of accomplishing it, with his wounded interpreter, together with the additional incumbrance of their wives and children."

FOR SALE,

The Brig

PRESIDENT,

Burthen about eight hundred barrels.—She is a strong sound vessel, and well found. A liberal credit will be given.—Apply to

John Tucker.

Nov. 24. d3teo3t.

Wanted to Purchase or Hire,

Two *NEGRO MEN*, accustomed to plantation work, one other as a striker to a smith, one as cook, and one hostler. None need apply but such as can be well recommended. Apply to

John Gadsby.

November 24. d

A CHARITY SERMON

May be expected next LORD'S DAY, in the forenoon, at the Presbyterian Church for the relief of the poor of the town.

"*He that giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord, and the loan he is pledged to repay.*"

The members of the ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY are requested to meet at the court-house, at the ringing of the bell, that they move in a body from thence to the church.

The Society are also requested to attend on Monday next, at ten o'clock, A. M. the Anniversary Meeting at Gadsby's hotel.

By order of the President,

Donald Macleod, *Sec'y.*

November 24. 5t

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company, on the 21st November. 1807,

Ordered,

That the Stockholders on the additional shares do make a fifth payment to the Treasurer of the Company of *Ten Dollars* on each share by them respectively subscribed, on or before the 25th day of December next.

Notice is also given,

That the Directors will meet at Gadsby's hotel, in the town of Alexandria, on the 15th of December next, to receive proposals for making two miles of the Little River Turnpike Road, in the course of the ensuing year.

Jonah Thompson,

Treasurer.

November 24. 3taw20thDec

ISAAC M'PHERSON

HAS LATELY IMPORTED & NOW OFFERS FOR SALE,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

BOLTING CLOTHS,

Of the Manufactory of the Old Three Kings, that are warranted good, are purchased with cash, and sold at a small profit.

ALSO, ON HAND,

A large quantity of BURR BLOCK, of good quality and a sufficient number of hands to execute any order for MILL-STONES at a short notice, No. 30, Fayette-street, Baltimore.

11th mo. 23. 2awlm

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING *and* FAIRFAX-STREETS, *ALEXANDRIA:*

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

WINES.
- MADEIRA
- Port
- Sherry
- Lisbon
- Malaga
- Teneriffe &
- Corsica

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

TEAS *of good quality.*
- Gunpowder
- Imperial
- Hyson
- Young Hyson
- Hyson-Skin and
- Souchong

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; trace and bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; glass cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed; chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c

---

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

TEAS, particularly selected for family use.
- Gunpowder,
- Imperial,
- Hyson,
- Young Hyson,
- Hyson-Skin, and
- Souchong

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality

WINES.
- Madeira,
- Buscllos,
- Sherry,
- Lisbon,
- Teneriffe,
- Malaga, and
- Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,

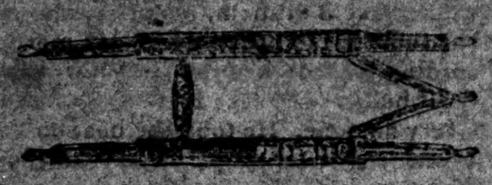
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimne, for spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms

---

Printing in all its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.



HORWELL'S

Celebrated Patent Suspenders

FOR Ease, Elegance, Strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail at the MANUFACTORY, lower end of Prince Street Alexandria.

N. B. The Subscriber has a complete assortment well adapted for the Winter Season, and can supply wholesale purchasers on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

Sept. 25 d6m.

DIRECTIONS.

The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

Five Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber on Saturday night last, a Negro Woman by the name of COFFIE, and took with her a child about 9 months old. I expect she is harbored amongst some of the free negroes in town.—Any one that will give me information of her so that I get her again, shall receive Five Dollars Reward. And I forewarn any person whatever from harboring her, as I am determined to put the law in force against all such.

John Hunter.

Nov. 21. eo3t‡

District of Columbia.

County of Alexandria, ss.

July Term, 1807.

Jonah Thompson and Richard Veitch, complainants,
vs.
Jacob Swope, administrator of Adam S. Swope, deceased, George Swope and Edward K. Thompson and Sarah his wife; which said Jacob, George and Sarah, are the heirs and representatives of the said Adam S. Swope, deceased, defendants,

In Chancer

The defendants Edward K. Thompson and Sarah his wife, and George Swope, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendants Edward K. Thompson and Sarah his wife, and George Swope, are not inhabitants of this district—on motion of the said complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants Edward K. Thompson and Sarah his wife, & George Swope, do appear here on the 4th Monday of November term next and answer the bill of the complainants, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the courthouse of said county.

A Copy. Teste.

G. Deneale, C. C.

November 10. law2m

Robert Gray,

Bookseller, King-street, Alexandria, has lately received for sale the following Articles.

Reeves's water colors, in boxes, containing from six to eighteen colors; ladies' japan dressing cases; japan ink-chests; durable ink for marking linen; superfine warranted black lead pencils; pounce and pounce boxes, camels' hair pencils for drawing; superfine red sealing wax; indian ink; parchment; violin strings, bows and bridges; German flutes; one well finished clarinet; one hautboy; instructions for flute and violin; tooth powder and brushes; red military feathers; black do. with red tops; pocket thermometers; mathematical instruments; writing and wrapping paper; quills; wafers; bonnet boards; fullers' press boards, &c. &c.

Also the following late Publications.

Warren's American revolution, 3 vols. oct.
Mease's geological view of the U. States.
Mrs. Opie's simple tales, 2 vols. 12 mo. boards.
Novice of St. Dominick, by Miss Owenson;
Margaretta, by a young lady of Philadel.
Domestic Cookery; Murphy's life of Garrick; Steuben's military discipline; Azani's maritime law; pieces of Irish history, by W. J. Mac Nevan, &c.

For sale by the dozen,

School bibles and testaments; Scott's lessons; Murray's English reader: introduction to reading; Columbian orator; looking-glass for the mind; Philadelphia latin grammars; school dictionaries assorted; spelling-books; primers; slates; playing and message cards; ink-powder; bonnet boards, &c. &c.

ON HAND,

A large stock of ready-made blank books, of various sizes; blank account books ruled and bound to any given pattern, at a short notice.

October 5.

JOHN LLOYD,

Has received per the William and John, and the George from Liverpool, a general assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Which are for sale on the usual terms.

October 26. d6teo1m

NOW LANDING

At Vowell's wharf, from on board sloop Maria Antoinette, from St. Jago de Cuba, and for sale by the subscribers—

62 hhds Molasses
65 barrels green Coffee
226 boxes Segars, superior qua.

ALSO ON HAND,

25 barrels Coffee
1700 lbs Bees Wax
270 Spanish Hides
10,000 bushels Salt.

Wadsworth and Butler.

Sept. 1. d1weotf

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late firm of THOMPSON *and* VEITCH, *to a final close, OFFER FOR SALE the following*

REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling Houses, with elegant stores, on the south side of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, lots extending back 175 feet; at present occupied by Joseph Janney, James Russel, and James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is considered to be amongst the best for business in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side of King-street, near the corner of King and Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 56 feet on Pitt-street, extending back 119 feet, and bounded on the south by an alley, on which is a shed occupied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street, betwixt Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each side of said house. Their situation for business equal to any unimproved property in town.

That large commodious and brick tavern, in George-Town, with all the buildings and improvments attached thereto, situated on the main street leading from the public ferry; occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwelling houses, with brick stables and carriage houses, being part of the six buildings, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finished brick dwelling-house, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, late the property of Van Rutherford, with a large garden and the corner storehouse on same lot, situate near the centre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements, a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoining, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main street, at present occupied by Charles Foulk.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the above property in Charles-Town, application may be made to *William Tate*, Esq. of that place, or to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq. of Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, containing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Spring late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract there are two settlements and about 60 acres in cultivation, the rest of the land well timbered; the new turnpike road will pass thro' a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis living near the Gum-Spring, will shew this to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Frederkie county, about four miles from Winchester and near the lands belonging to judge Holmes For particulars, apply to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph county, being part of an old military survey, on the south side of Glady Creek, considered to be of excellent quality. This tract is situated in a thickly settled part of that country, and contiguous to the main road leading from Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-river.

One other tract, named *Fertility*, of 263 acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania; situated on the Monongahela river, and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry, and 3 miles above Purkinson's ferry. A large proportion is rich bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres in cultivation. The main road from Union-Town to Pittsburg passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand, and the residue in three or four equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bonds with security on the premises.

JONAH THOMPSON,
RICHARD VEITCH.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

WATER-STREET ACADEMY

A two-story BRICK HOUSE, pleasantly situated, and lately occupied by the Rev. J. L. *ter*—Terms of sale or rent will be very moderate.

L. LEWIS

September 30. 3aw

BALTIMORE.

Rolling and Slitting-Mill.

THE subscribers are daily receiving from the manufactory a complete supply of 3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 7d, 8d, 10d, 12d and 20 penny Hoop Iron suitable for cut nails—Also Spike and Nail Rods of all sizes manufactured from iron of the best quality and executed in the neatest manner, which they sell at Philadelphia prices for cash, or on the usual credit for acceptances in Baltimore. They also execute orders (if for more than a ton) in the neatst manner at very short notice.

Andrew & Thomas Ellicott.

Baltimore, Oct. 31. [Nov. 5] eo19t‡

Just Received,

Per schooner Good Intent, from Boston, and for sale by

Faxon, Metcalf & Co.

Corner Prince and Water streets:

4000 bushels ground allum salt
50 boxes dipt candles
50 reams writing paper
15 barrels apples
45 cheeses, good quality

Also in Store,

10 pipes Holland gin
10 pipes first proof French brandy
6 ditto fourth do. Cogniac do.
6 hhds New England rum
40 bls Boston beef
4 half barrels ditto pork
20 boxes brown soap
60 ditto cod fish
100 ditto mould candles
20 dozen sifters

Also, a general assortment of *Shoes* as usual, for terms apply as above.

November 9 eo3w

PROSPECTUS

OF

LEWIS AND CLARK'S TOUR

TO THE

PACIFIC OCEAN,

THROUGH

THE INTERIOR OF THE CONTINENT OF NORTH AMERICA,

Performed by order of the Government of the United States,

During the years 1804, 1805, and 1806.

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PRINTED DAILY BY

SAMUEL SNOWDEN,

(For the Proprietor.)